



LADYSMITH, NATAL. THE POSITION, WHERE THE BRITISH ARMY, UNDER GENERAL WHITE, IS SURROUNDED BY THE BOERS.

companions. W— had an engagement with me this evening and he has broken it, for the first time. C— passed me, after he saw me with and heard this officer, without recognizing me. I am shipwrecked here it will be through the envious and jealousy of this officer. Colonel, it is hard for me to endure the insults and insolence of such a man. I have no right to represent an officer of men many of whom are in bad repute. This I cannot help. I am only responsible for myself. I came to you as a man of honor and integrity. If military law and custom is such as to give the privilege to every newly-fledged "Assistant Adjutant-General" whom I chance to meet to insult me to me that I am a scoundrel and knave merely because a detective, I respectfully request to be relieved from duty. I always have and trust I always can make an honest livelihood.

I trust you will excuse the want of system in this report. It is made when I ought really to be in bed. I took so much that it proved nearly fatal. The name of the officer in question is Andrew C. Kemper, Assistant Adjutant-General.

As Crissup, I have no doubt, heard what this officer said, I doubt the propriety of publishing the document, etc. I shall therefore rest for a few hours and try something new. I have promised myself much from this matter, and it may yet result in good.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant.

EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11, 1894.

COL. J. P. SANDERSON.

Sir: I have the honor to state to you that it is impracticable for me to report to you daily by letter. It was out of my power to do anything on the 9th instant, for I had, through the imprudence of design, been referred to in my last, my main support in my undertaking here, namely, Wied and Crissup. The former was invaluable to me in my physical condition, one of those rare men you meet who knows everybody and who, if not born to rule, was born to lead. He has been a pet with the leading men of Kentucky, and was in the "mess" of the five Nashville clergymen and Judge Foster, while confined at Camp Chase. He was consequently much displeased to see me, and I was beginning to use him advantageously. But I was not to be outdone, my cause and the favor of Heaven were to open a new channel. The 9th I spent in devising new plans of operation, and yesterday I was so busy engaged (near 11 p. m.) that I could not write to you. I have offered you no report yet upon my mission. I have had several reasons for this. The primary one was that I had been in a hurry to give you an opinion to-day and another one to-morrow, or the information of one man or a few men, is not, I conceive, that you sent me here for to ascertain truth, fact, reliability, as I get it from all my various interviews, is what I aim to give you. As to what is transpiring in this city, I am not yet prepared to state fully.

The organization exists here, and fully one-third of the voters of this city are members. They are armed with rifles and pistols, and are very well organized. The Indianapolis convention they do not communicate with a stranger unless he has a letter of introduction from one of the leaders with whom they are personally acquainted. This is the rule with the leaders, and you may rely on it, but my way of operating is to reach leaders through interested persons, and more flexible. From all that I can learn after repeated interviews with Mr. Glanton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Martin, of Covington, I am convinced that I have touched upon the matter fully. I can inform you that it is my opinion there is no such organization existing in either Covington or Newport. These men were the real leaders of the K. G. C. They organized it in Covington—they are all members of it (K. G. C.). They have no object in deceiving me. Such is their statement, and I further believe that there are only particular places in Kentucky which it does exist. Wied is a member, he says; he joined it outside Kentucky, and says it is but little known yet in Lexington.

These Covington men seem to know well the intentions of the Order, and will soon organize in Covington. Yesterday I visited Covington and Newport. I spent most of the day there. Most of the leading rebels in both places, fearing the introduction of martial law and labor on the fortifications, have run away to the Ohio side. Much excitement prevails there in regard to Morgan (the Government is well prepared, you may depend on that if his officers are able). I saw several of the rebel leader's spies in Covington. I saw rebel leader, for it is questionable to my mind whether he is really John Morgan.

But to begin with my last communication. I had then lost my com. Wied had promised to call on me on the 8th again, but did not, nor have I seen him. I did not follow him, for this would have made the thing worse. But he had fully informed me to leading men in Covington, and I resolved to follow up my advantages there before he could see them. I was therefore, yesterday, and found them (Glanton, Bond, Anderson, and Martin) as zealous as ever, and full of faith in me. I had not seen them yet. I took tea with Mr. Glanton, who came to this city with me. He came at my instance to give most of the day there. Most of the leading men here. I gave him a plausible reason for desiring their acquaintance and cooperation. We could only find one of his leading friends here. Wied had been in the counting-room of the *Enquirer* office, the great national office of prominent rebels. He is a deep, sycamore, old, long-bearded man, named McCormick, of the firm of Steel & McCormick, tobacco manufacturers, southwest corner of Second and Vine streets. Wied had introduced to a rebel by a rebel you take together on general matter for a few minutes, then if you want further acquaintance or something done for you, the man who introduces you makes the other to himself and tells him that you are sound, etc., and what you want. Now, Glanton is a good-hearted, unsuspecting man. McCormick is a man of no repute. After the introduction he took McCormick aside. They talked 20 minutes. The old villain was not to be caught easily. He had guessed all my antecedents, as I knew, for at the end of their interview Glanton returned to me and asked "I had any letters of introduction to men here?" I told him I was too prudent to carry such letters; that in Missouri and Illinois it was only necessary to be a member of this organization to find friends—that was the recommendation itself; told him I could give references. It did not satisfy McCormick yet. We are to meet again to-morrow. I am spending today with Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., who resided on me in my suicide. She is here for no good. More of her.

Respectfully, E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, O., June 12, 1894.

COL. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: I have the honor to state that the great topic of conversation, the only absorbing idea, here today is Buckner, Morgan, and Forrest. The former two may be in Kentucky, but I doubt as to the latter. The rebels are well advised, and say they know nothing as to Forrest.

When at Louisville, Ky., in the early part of May last, I particularly alluded to the great disast of the rebellion. Told you she was ripe for revolution; that ere Autumn, unless prevented, she would declare for the Confederacy. Again, since I came here, I wrote you the approach of Morgan, and informed you, in the language of Brutus J. Clay, that all Kentucky required for revolution was a leader and a rallying point. To-day the indications are that she is on the eve of it, if not absolutely engaged in, pretty general revolution. From present appearances, it is considered the force of 250 men—should be held here. The rebels brag and say this point is Morgan's object.

If I deem it absolutely necessary I will (through imprudence) telegraph to you this evening. I would give the commandant here the information I have, but for reasons previously assigned.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

Respectfully, E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, O., June 14, 1894.

COL. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: I have the honor to communicate to you that every day's information more and more impresses me with the conviction that the Government must prepare for the storm that is gathering, and soon, if not averted (by ample preparation), to burst forth.

Last night, after having written to you, I had a long interview with my old friend Wied. He introduced me to a man of some note here; one of them, Samuel Thomas, the other Manson (formerly United States Marshal of this District). Thomas is now on trial before military commission. They report the rebel plan of campaign in Kentucky to be about this: Sherman by this route, this is only a killing time and retreating maneuvering, convincing the Federal authorities that B— has ample force. While this is continuing time, Buckner is to enter the State at another (and unexpected) point with not less than 16,000 men. Ere this, or at this time, Burbridge is to be "done for." They then expect Kentucky will gain unbounded confidence in their ability to protect her neglected interests and yield them great military secrets. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad and others, if not used or held, are to be destroyed. Cincinnati is to receive due attention, but the stand for one great reason, Buckner is to enter the State to be made in central Kentucky. Forrest is to look after Western Kentucky and Tennessee. No supplies are to reach Sherman by this route, no supplies are to reach Sherman by this route, no supplies are to reach Sherman by this route.

Respectfully, E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, O., June 12, 1894.

COL. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: I have the honor to state that the great topic of conversation, the only absorbing idea, here today is Buckner, Morgan, and Forrest. The former two may be in Kentucky, but I doubt as to the latter. The rebels are well advised, and say they know nothing as to Forrest.

When at Louisville, Ky., in the early part of May last, I particularly alluded to the great disast of the rebellion. Told you she was ripe for revolution; that ere Autumn, unless prevented, she would declare for the Confederacy. Again, since I came here, I wrote you the approach of Morgan, and informed you, in the language of Brutus J. Clay, that all Kentucky required for revolution was a leader and a rallying point. To-day the indications are that she is on the eve of it, if not absolutely engaged in, pretty general revolution. From present appearances, it is considered the force of 250 men—should be held here. The rebels brag and say this point is Morgan's object.

If I deem it absolutely necessary I will (through imprudence) telegraph to you this evening. I would give the commandant here the information I have, but for reasons previously assigned.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

But to more pertinent matters. In my last I alluded to Miss Virginia Penny, of Meade County, Ky., whose postoffice address is Leaveworth, Ind. Her mother resides there. She has a brother in the rebel army. When I was supposed to have committed suicide and was quite indisposed this lady (as a rebel) undertook the task of nursing me at my bedside. She is a woman of fine education and accomplished manners. She was educated at Steubenville, O.; is a devoted Christian, and is in the confidence of the leading rebels of this place.

Respectfully, E. F. H.

CINCINNATI, O., June 14, 1894.

COL. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: I have the honor to communicate to you that every day's information more and more impresses me with the conviction that the Government must prepare for the storm that is gathering, and soon, if not averted (by ample preparation), to burst forth.

Last night, after having written to you, I had a long interview with my old friend Wied. He introduced me to a man of some note here; one of them, Samuel Thomas, the other Manson (formerly United States Marshal of this District). Thomas is now on trial before military commission. They report the rebel plan of campaign in Kentucky to be about this: Sherman by this route, this is only a killing time and retreating maneuvering, convincing the Federal authorities that B— has ample force. While this is continuing time, Buckner is to enter the State at another (and unexpected) point with not less than 16,000 men. Ere this, or at this time, Burbridge is to be "done for." They then expect Kentucky will gain unbounded confidence in their ability to protect her neglected interests and yield them great military secrets. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad and others, if not used or held, are to be destroyed. Cincinnati is to receive due attention, but the stand for one great reason, Buckner is to enter the State to be made in central Kentucky. Forrest is to look after Western Kentucky and Tennessee. No supplies are to reach Sherman by this route, no supplies are to reach Sherman by this route, no supplies are to reach Sherman by this route.

Respectfully, E. F. H.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Exciting Events of a Week in South Africa.

Maj.-Gen. Sir George White's sortie from Ladysmith, Oct. 30, to reconquer in force the Boers' main front position and force a disclosure of their position, succeeded in part in its purpose, the main position having been evacuated; but the disclosure of the Boer lines was attended by a forced retirement of the British main force with considerable loss, and a real disaster in the shape of the capture of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment and a mule battery on the left flank in an isolated position, being there to turn the Boers' right flank. Gen. White, reporting the losses in a dispatch, said:

"I formed a plan in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

Of 1,000 British troops, 42 were commissioned officers. It is claimed that the Boers lost 55 killed and 200 wounded.

Gen. White's report showed fierce fighting on the part of the British against overwhelming numbers, from dawn until the middle of the afternoon, when the British ammunition being practically exhausted and their losses heavy, they retired on a hill two miles from Nicholson's Nek, fell into the enemy's hands. The mule battery had stampeded under fire at night 8 o'clock. The Boers treated the English with kindness.

While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, nothing like this staggering blow had been foreseen. The Boers' action was anticipated by the English people. White Gen. White was censured by many, others, however, thought the news was received with great concern and sadness in England. Most of two of the finest regiments and a mule battery were captured, and the British position weakened to nearly a fifth of its total strength and alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers, who have gained a great victory, and military strategists of no mean order.

The Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, issued an order for the evacuation of the British troops from Ladysmith, and the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

On Nov. 1, the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north. The British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

On Nov. 1, the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north. The British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

On Nov. 1, the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north. The British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

On Nov. 1, the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north. The British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

On Nov. 1, the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north. The British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

On Nov. 1, the British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north. The British troops were ordered to evacuate Ladysmith and to move to the north.

spirits and confident and the troops were said to be full of fight. The artillery duel was still in progress on Tuesday night.

A special dispatch on Nov. 2 from Ladysmith said that 20 British dead and 100 wounded had been counted on the scene of Monday's disaster, while 570 prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

Attention was drawn to Colenso, in rear of White's force, believed to be well defended by a composite military and naval corps. The bridge over the Tugela, it was said, was guarded by two naval 12-pounders. This was believed to be one of the most vulnerable points, if not properly guarded, along the railroad from Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg, for if the British

showed that Gen. Buller had arrived and been received warmly at Cape Town; that the British at Kimberley were still safe, although surrounded by 100,000 Boers; that the Boers were victorious along the western border, and had invaded Zululand.

The British losses since the outbreak of hostilities were estimated at 916, excluding the casualties of the Ladysmith disaster.

At this writing there has been practically no news from the scene of military operations since Friday last. By the end of that day the one of the points of the situation around Ladysmith as then known to the civilized world outside of South Africa was the withdrawal of the British garrison southward in the face of the threatened advance of the enemy. Colenso, Nauport Junction was imminent. To attempt to hold those places with the present available forces was evidently regarded as courting annihilation.

A dispatch from Ladysmith by way of Ladysburg, delayed by the outbreak of hostilities, stated that fighting on Thursday at Tatham's Farm, which is on the Orange Free State side of Bester's Station, was very heavy, and the Boers were again compelled to retire with loss.

At last reports Gen. White was still holding on, while the situation in other parts of Natal were very serious and reinforcements not yet in sight. While the British still held De Aar and the Orange River bridge the Boers have the latter undetermined, thus commanding the route from Cape Town to Kimberley. They have possession of the bridge at Norval's Point, carrying the Port Elizabeth line, and the Estlin bridge, carrying the East London line.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Philippine Commission last week submitted to the War Department a report. The report is a summary of conditions on the islands as the Commission left them; of the historical events which have led to the present situation; of the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the Philippine government; of the present situation; of the present insurrection, and, finally, a statement of capacity of the Filipinos for self-government.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

Whiskey bearing the name "Schweyer" is guaranteed of the best—none so delicious—money can hardly buy its equal.

4 FULL QUARTS WHISKEY

We are the only Distillers in America shipping Pennsylvania Pure Rye to consumers direct. Bear this in mind.

SCHWEYER'S PURE 8 YEAR OLD \$3.60

PENNSYLVANIA RYE

The prime old whiskey distilled for medicinal and general use.

The famous Pennsylvania Rye, for 27 years double copper distilled and aged in wood until never less than 8 years old, most of it 10 and 12 years old when bottled. Sold direct to the consumer from our distillery at the low price of \$3.60 for full quart. This cannot be bought elsewhere for less than \$4.00.

We also offer our **SEVEN YEAR OLD PENNSYLVANIA RYE at \$3.00**

This is the finest 7 year old rye ever distilled and cannot be duplicated for less than \$3.00.

We refer to any Commercial Agent, Bank or Express Company in United States.

JOHN SCHWEYER & CO. DISTILLERS,

Address all orders to Warehouse 1, 1000 North Dearborn St., Chicago.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 30 days freight prepaid, or write for particulars before receiving.

showed that Gen. Buller had arrived and been received warmly at Cape Town; that the British at Kimberley were still safe, although surrounded by 100,000 Boers; that the Boers were victorious along the western border, and had invaded Zululand.

The British losses since the outbreak of hostilities were estimated at 916, excluding the casualties of the Ladysmith disaster.

At this writing there has been practically no news from the scene of military operations since Friday last. By the end of that day the one of the points of the situation around Ladysmith as then known to the civilized world outside of South Africa was the withdrawal of the British garrison southward in the face of the threatened advance of the enemy.

A dispatch from Ladysmith by way of Ladysburg, delayed by the outbreak of hostilities, stated that fighting on Thursday at Tatham's Farm, which is on the Orange Free State side of Bester's Station, was very heavy, and the Boers were again compelled to retire with loss.

At last reports Gen. White was still holding on, while the situation in other parts of Natal were very serious and reinforcements not yet in sight. While the British still held De Aar and the Orange River bridge the Boers have the latter undetermined, thus commanding the route from Cape Town to Kimberley.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Philippine Commission last week submitted to the War Department a report. The report is a summary of conditions on the islands as the Commission left them; of the historical events which have led to the present situation; of the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the Philippine government; of the present situation; of the present insurrection, and, finally, a statement of capacity of the Filipinos for self-government.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Cavite and organized a force of 10,000 men and arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.



COL. F. R. C. CARLETON.

Of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, in command of the British force captured by the Boers at Farquhar's Farm.

succeeded in destroying it it would mean the interruption of communication with Ladysmith for an indefinite period.

After Nov. 2 no news was received from Ladysmith or vicinity until Nov. 4 there came the announcement that the British troops had withdrawn from Colenso and concentrated further south. Rumors came from the continent of a British defeat.

The announcement of the retreat from Colenso was not believed in England. Dr. Leyds, the Boer representative at Brussels, very active in issuing statements, announced on Thursday that the Boers occupied Colenso, and the English people feared that the War Office was suppressing bad news.

In spite of the silence and the apparent interruption of the wires, the War Office entered into the matter and the various rumors as to capitulation by White, which came from Berlin mostly, were refuted.

This period was one of the greatest anxiety the English people have known since the war began. The British position at every point of importance was serious. As one journalist said: "They (the Boers) have surrounded every garrison we hold, and have invariably occupied almost unassailable positions, fighting with great courage. Against such lightening our little force, isolated far from our base and without hope of aid to come, has not only one splendid day, but gained successes which we were to believe no other soldiers in the world, placed in a similar position, could have achieved."

The Boers were much criticised against the activities, Lord Lansdowne, or higher powers, for sending 10,000 more troops to Africa by Oct. 4.

On Nov. 1 it was announced that on Monday night the Boers again closed around Ladysmith, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns which were in the British camp were opened fire on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silent. The garrison of Ladysmith was described as being in good

European intervention, but so far this has seemed without reasonable warrant to belief. French sentiment came out strong against England.

On Monday it was announced that on Monday night the Boers again closed around Ladysmith, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns which were in the British camp were opened fire on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silent. The garrison of Ladysmith was described as being in good



GEN. YULE.

Commanding British forces at the battle at Dundee.

European intervention, but so far this has seemed without reasonable warrant to belief. French sentiment came out strong against England.

On Monday it was announced that on Monday night the Boers again closed around Ladysmith, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns which were in the British camp were opened fire on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silent. The garrison of Ladysmith was described as being in good

European intervention, but so far this has seemed without reasonable warrant to belief. French sentiment came out strong against England.

On Monday it was announced that on Monday night the Boers again closed around Ladysmith, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns which were in the British camp were opened fire on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silent. The garrison of Ladysmith was described as being in good

European intervention, but so far this has seemed without reasonable warrant to belief. French sentiment came out strong against England.

On Monday it was announced that on Monday night the Boers again closed around Ladysmith, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns which were in the British camp were opened fire on the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silent. The garrison of Ladysmith was described as being in good

SENT FREE TO MEN

Geo. B. Wright Was Restored to Health and Makes a Generous

Offer to Every Sufferer From Failing Manhood.

Gratitude is one of the noblest impulses of the human heart, and in few instances has this fine quality been so conspicuously exemplified as in the case of George B. Wright, of Marshall.

Mr. Wright says no one can appreciate the horrors of failing manhood except he has suffered them. No one can help such sufferers unless he knows a cure and has himself been restored to full manhood. Mr. Wright's case was an extreme case. He suffered for many years. He saw his physical powers go from him as the result of insidious disease, until he was reduced to a condition of senility, and the best doctors in the country gave him up.

He asserts that his 10 years' suffering, both mentally and physically, was turned to unbounded joy in a single night through a rare combination of medicines that literally made him young again. It is the prescription of this discovery that his enthusiasm leads him to offer free to any man, young or old, who feels that his animation or the fire of ambition has left him and needs something that will brace him up and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself.

There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes and acts upon the prescription of this discovery will find the same results. Many people wonder how he can afford to send this prescription free, but it costs him little to do so, and he feels a philanthropic interest in giving weak men an opportunity to cure themselves.

A request to G. B. Wright, music dealer, box 1233, Marshall, Mich., for his free prescription will be promptly and privately complied with by return mail.



MR. WRIGHT.

"An Empty Sack

Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and